Mr. Joseph Barends was elected school stirector last Saturday to succeed Mr. A. J. Dunavan.

Miss Etta Barends is teaching school at The new bridge is receiving considera-

ble travel which is fast increasing. Mr. Je-se Green is building a kiln for

burning lime across the river. The Roller Mills started up last week and are now a success. Farmers are now bringing in their wheat and having it ground into just as white a flour as they can buy any where. This mill is the only custom mill running on the New Process in the count; and the only one using the Short System. A large number of Roller his house was made of patent flour from a and fight against her as long as there is

Short System mill. . The young folks will hold an entertainment Friday evening, for the benefit of The sidewalks.

One case of measles in town. Lots of fishing these days but only a few

game fish caught yet. Mr. A. F. Danavan is having the roof raised of a portion of his residence and a army. square roof built over the main building. OCCASIONAL.

Buckin's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, saves, takers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, the war there were three classes. chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect sat-isfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by D. Lorriaux.

The Jollet base ball club has organized gotting to work to "do them" as usual. We | war-Democrats, and the other two corre have the material for a strong team here spondingly diminished. and many admirers of field sport of this chara ter and we hope the lays will endeavor to form a club here - Streater Inde

IN CAMP AND FIELD.

A Medical Man's Memory of ever before." War-Time.

BY C. B. JOHNSON.

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SECTION IV -CALL FOR 600,000 IN 1862 -ENLISTMENT OF THE WRITER.

About the first of April, 1862, the Army of the Potomac under McClellan began the Peninsular campaign, slowly approaching from Fortress Monroe toward Richmond. A month was consumed in the siege of Yorktown, nearly six weeks more were securied in the sickly swamps of the Chickahominy, when McClellan began his change of base to the James river, and then followed the seven days' battles about Richmond, viz.: Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines' Mill, June 27 and 28; Savage's Station, June 29; Peach Orchard, June 29; White Oak Swamp, June 30, and Malvern Hill, July 1. July 2, the Army of the Potomac retreated to Harrison's Landing on the James river, and thus the "change of base" was effected.

This repulse of McClellan was a sore disappointment to the North, but knowing the Nation's power, the President issued a call in the early days of July for 300,000 volunteers, which a month later was increased

Like most individuals, the writer had all along been interested in the progress of the war, but fifteen menths' continuation of the conflict had in a degree removed the seen edge of that interest, and he all along believed he would not be identified with it personally. The previous winter he had



GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS.-From Cut in Vol. 1 Harper's Histor

been preparing for college, when at leasure from teaching, and throughout the spring and summer he occupied his odd moments in study. His zeal leading him in hot days, while his panting horse at the plow was resting, to use the freeldy-turned earth as a sort of blackboard, upon which, with a stick, he marked out for demonstration propositions in geometry. His dreams were all of the halls of learning, not of the fields of strife. These personal matters are mentioned because it is believed that thousands upon thousands of young men up to this period had like aspirations and bore a like relation to the war, who soon after enlisted, and very many such lost their lives in

the country's service. One day early in August, 1862, the writer having followed the plow till noon, had just come in from the field for dinner when a relative drove up with the information that a war meeting was to be held the sec and day thereafter at the writer's native willage, ten miles distant, and that the day previous a war meeting had been held at the county seat at which many old school mates and particular chums had enlisted Joining the army, like measles, mumps

and some other diseases, is catching. And when the writer learned that "Sam," "Tom," "John" and the rest had enlisted, it suddenly occurred to him that mayhap his country needed his services. and he straightway resolved on enlistment. With this purpose uppermost in his thoughts he attended the war meeting at the village. The time was Saturday aftermoon, August 9, 1862, and the place a shady grove of young oak trees in the outskirts of the little hamlet.

There was a good attendance, and much earnestness was manifested. The exercises consisted of martial music, singing and

One of the speakers was a ruddy-faced. good-looking young Englishman whose and delicate field of blue, the latter stud partments; at the other cult the guard-

impression on the writer. He began by reading in a most impressive manner a poem, then just published, beginning: "We are coming Father Abram, six hundred

thousand more. From Alleghany's rugged heights, from Mississippi's winding shore. These lines are quoted from memory and

The speaker, when through reading, said "I am, as you all know, an Englishman, not a drop save English blood courses in my veins, and near to my heart is the memory of dear, merry old England. Her green, peaceful fields, her happy homes, her thrifty sons, her broad-shouldered, deepchested, manly men, and her rosy-cheeked,

healthy women, wives, sisters, mothers, can never, never be forgotten. "But, much as I love old England and proud as I am of the power and fair name Mills manufacturers are advocating the of my native land, I am to-day an American Short System and J. M. Case of the Case citizen, and as such, should the English Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio, Government see fit to take up arms in aid says the finest loaf of bread he ever had in of the South, I will shoulder my musket

breath in my body." The impassioned address of the eloquent Englishman was intently listened to and most heartily cheered by the audience, Under these patriotic influences and amid these surroundings, the writer gave his name to an enrolling officer, and for more than three years thereafter was in the

The war had now been in progress for sixteen months and a brief resume of the views and opinions of the rural population with whom the writer came in contact may not be out of place.

Regarding the propriety and justness of The first class including all Republicans and many others favored a vigorous prosecution of the war; a second class as strongly opposed it, while between these was a third, vaciliating in their views, at one time favoring the war at another opposing. As the war progressed the first class Already, however, had each member taken gave the new cooks most trouble. for the season and it is time our boys were largely increased by the accession of many an eath before a justice of the peace to

> A few, however, seemed to have implicit faith in final and complete triumph. July 4, 1861, the writer listened to an able and

the country. He closed with a most eloquent peroraon, in which the prediction was made that: "Crowned with a halo of glory, the Nation, reunited, would come out of the fiery ordeal grander, nobler, stronger than

These words were, so to speak, burned into the writer's memory, and now seem like prophesy; yet, in those trying days, it was hard to believe in their fulfillment



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- From an Old Phot graph.

But those were stirring times, and im portant events developed rapidly, and men's minds underwent prompt and radical

The patriotic and manly course of many leading Democrats, notably Senator Doug las, in supporting the new administration in its efforts to sustain and presecute the war for the Union, had much to do in making stanch Unionists of many who, up to that time, had openly opposed the course of the Administration, or hesitated in giving it their support.

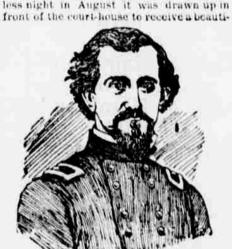
Under Lincoln's call for six hundred thousand troops in July and August, 1862. two large full companies had been enrolled in the writer's native county-a small one before the middle of August at about which time they were ordered to the county seat-a quiet old-fashioned, town, twenty miles from a railway-where they were to await orders from the State capital. Here they were quartered at the two or

three "taverns" of the place, Very many of the two hundred men, composing the two companies, were fine young fellows whose bronzed faces showed the healthy traces of the sun's rays under which they had followed the plow during the farming season then just over. Most of them were under twenty five years of age-a great many under twenty-and a jolly, rollicking set they were, but almost to a man they were stanch and of sterling worth, belonging to the best families of the county. Added to this, they all seemed to have fine anpetites, the demands of which taxed se-

verely the larders of their rural landlerds. Beds for all could not of course be furnished, and lounges, benches, carpets, etc. were utilized as sleeping places. The offi cers had already learned a little of military tactics, and twice daily, the men were drawn up in line and exercised in drill.

So passed the remainder of August and the early part of September, when one day an order came setting a near date for departure to a little city forty miles distant, where was to be effected further organiza-

Shortly after the company to which the writer belonged was organized, one moonless night in August it was drawn up in



GENERAL ZOLLICOFFER.-Killed at Mill Spring in January, 1862.

nished a flickering, uncertain light under as a souvenir. whose dim rays a beautiful young girl About noon the cars were taken for mounted the court house steps, and with a Camp Butler, seven miles east of Springfew well-chasen words, spoken in a sweet field. Here was found an inclosure of

voice, presented the flag. The Captain of the company responded tight-board fence. Near the sides of the briefly and appropriately. The elegant flag | neloning were rows of long narrow buildwas made of fine silk and most beautiful ngs-curracks. At one end were the offiwere its rich red stripes, snowy white ones | ers, commissary and quartermaster de-

earnestness and eloquence made a lasting ded over with thirty-one stars, represent ing as many States, although eleven of these commonwealths were making war upon the flag and under the name "Confederate States of America" had organized a

pscudo government of their own. After the fair young maiden had said her few words and the Captain had spoken in response, the flag was unrolled, and, as its rich folds floated on the evening air, may be inaccurate, yet it is believed are not a man present but silently resolved substantially correct. While they began the poem they were also at the end of each vation.

SECTION V .- FROM CORN FIELD TO

CAMP. In the latter part of August, 1862, while all over the North men in thousands were cheerfully responding to President Lincoin's latest and largest call for troops, Pope was seriously defeated in Northern upon. These were bunks. Virginia, and with his army fell back upon The barracks were mad Washington.

A little later, about the middle of Septrieved by the same troops under McCleilan at South Mountain and Antietam. All



STREET SCENE IN EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR. this transpired while the two companies from the writer's county were yet in cits others like lye, zen's dress and eating the food of civil life. United States

The little round of routine at the county seat-of cating, sleeping and imperfect drill-was varied one evening by a social scholarly address from a prominent gathering in the body of the court-houses clergyman upon the perdous condition of at which all the soldiers and many citizens ning over; the novitiate meantime dipand ladies were present. One young lady ping out the superfluous quantity and putsang with much effect the piece then just published, in which are the words:

Brave boys are they, gone at their country's And yet, and yet we can not forget that many

brave boys must fall." The song made even the more thoughtless of the newly-enlisted think seriously of the were furnished by the Government. The new and dangerous duties upon which they table-ware was all of tin or iron.

were about to enter. As before stated, an order had been received directing the companies upon an breakfast and before supper. The rest of early date in September to report at a lit- the time was spent reading, writing lettle city forty miles distant.

As the time for departure drew near quoits with horse-shoes, every man visited home for the last time, and final arrangements were made for long the comman fer of the post, and a trip made absence.

Then the adieus were said and all once more came together at the county seat. But sad and tearful were those adieus as father, mother, brother, sister or wife took scribed and the pure air in more abundance, the parting one by the hand, none knowing | vas well omed. how soon he would fall in war's frightful harvest of human life.

At the appointed time friends, neighbors and relatives came with wagons, and early one fine September morning the vehicles were loaded with hearty specimens of young manhood, and the journey over a dusty road to the railway, twenty miles

distant, was begun. Three or four miles on the road was a hill, where the procession for some cause halted for a time.

From here the writer remembers taking a look at the court-bouse and church spires behind, thinking may be this was the last time he would ever see them.

At about noon the railway station was reached and all boarded the passenger train that soon arrived. To many of the younger men the experience was new as they were never before inside a railway car-a statement that may sound strange to the rising generation, but a quarter of a century ago railroads were much less common than now.

After traveling on the cars for twenty or thirty miles the men got off and marched seven miles across the country to the little city of their destination. The afternoon was hot, the roads were dusty, and the writer remembers suffering much discomfort from a pair of new, tight-fitting shoes he had put on that morning for the first

Indeed the discomfort amounted almost to torture, and for this reason this trip of seven miles proved one of the hardest marches in the whole three years' service. Arrived at the little city, the men were directed to the fair grounds, where, under the sheds in the horse and cattle stalls, they found quarters. An abuniance of oright, clean straw had been provided upon which, with the blankets and quilts brought from home, sleeping places were made. The grounds were inclosed with a high, tight-board fence, and within were green with thrifty grass while scrittered about were groves of shade trees. The September weather was delightful, and the nevelty of the new way of living with its

pleasant surroundings was most enjoyable. Hewever, there was one drawback; meals were taken at the boarding-houses in the city; these were all run by Germans, and the taste and fumes of garlic seems to permeate every article of food torats, in many of the vegenanes, but every man would have taken out's that it was in the bread, coffee, and even in the

sait and sugar as well. Nearly all took severe colds from sleep-

ing in the open air. Only about ten days were spent at this place when the men were ordered to the State capital, Springfield, Iil. St. Louis was reached by rail, when a steamboat was taken for Alton, Ill.; here after night the men boarded a train of coal-cars, boards having been put across for seats. The ride was any thing but pleasant, those sitting near the outer edge of the car seemed in constant danger of falling overboard, and | at all. the smoke, cinders and sparks from the engine were tormenting in the extreme.

After awhile Springfield was reached; meantime a little rain had begun to fail, could. The writer, with a companion, made his bed for the remainder of the night on the stone steps-over which was

near the railway depot. Next morning breakfast was found at the hotels. During the forencen the writer ful flag from the ladice whose husbands, with several comrades visited the late resbrothers and sons were soon to do service idence of President Lincoln, gathered some at the front. Two or three candles fur- flowers from the yard and sent them home

about forty acres, having around it a high

house, hospitals, sutler's stores, etc.; in the center was a large open space, the

drill ground. At either end, at about its middle, was a large high gate for teams, and beside it a smaller one for persons to pass through; at each of which stood a soldier with musket, guarding the entrance.

Life within soon grew to be veritable prison experience. A company was assigned to each of the buildings, which, as said before, was a long, narrow structure, and had at one end a kitchen and storerooms and at the other two or three small apartments for the officers. Through the center of the main room ran a table made of rough boards from which all ate.

At the sides of the long room were boxlike structures, open in front, having tiers of boards laid wide enough for two to sleep

The barracks were made of rough boards put on "up and down," with no ceiling overhead save the shingle roof. Windows tember, these reverses were partially re- and doors were few, purposely so to econ-

Here began the crude, coarse fare of sol-

dier life. Rations in abundance were of course supplied, but their preparation lacked the delicate, skilled hand of woman. Two men were daily detailed from the company to serve in the kitchen two days. These, the first day, served as assistants to two other men who, but the day previous, were assistants, and with the ripe experience thus gained in one day's apprenticehip, were now full-fledged cooks.

With these constant changes in the kitchen, the food was at nearly all times Hly prepared, and chance to often an important factor in the results, obtained. For illustration, meat that was put in the oven to bake or rather roast, from the presence of too much fat, turned out a fry, and beef put in the kettle to boil, from there being a scarcity of water towards the last, ended in a bake.

Potatoes were almost never well cooked, even when apparently done a raw core would be found in the center. Coffee was sometimes a little stronger than water at

But rice, white beans and dried apples,

In cooking these the novice invariably support the constitution and laws of the filled the camp kettle, a large sheet-iron vessel holding two gallons or more, with one of these articles and then poured in water and set it upon the stove. In a little while the rice, apples or beans began swelling and the vessel commenced runting it in another vessel, this process goes on till he finds he has been compelled to take out more than there is left and still the camp kettle runs over and seems to have lost none-and in the end there is enough for a regiment.

Good cook stoves and utensils of all kind

Through the day there was company drill, occupying an hour or two after ters and playing checkers and pitching

Occasionally a pass was procured from to Springfill or to the woods or into the country across the fields. The camp had grown terrible monotonous and any chance to get out, where the view was less circum-

Living Witnesses.

Rev. Joseph Langston is a well known! A. minister and member of the South Georgia Conference of the M. E. Church Bouth, stationed at Brownwood, Ga, on the South western railroad, and is esteemed by all who knew him. He said:

Gentlemen-I very cheerfully and grate fully certify to the efficacy of Swift's Specitic in curing me of a severe case of dyspepsia, which had harrassed me for about two vents. Night after night I lay awake, unable to get an hour's sleep. My friends who had known me before I had the dyspeysia hardly recognized the same man in me when the disease held me in its tightest grip. I may truthfully say that I had dyspepsia about as bad as a man could have it, not to die. It was so severe that I felt, as I suppose other dyspeptics do, as if felt, as I suppose other dyspeptics do, as if I had several different fatal discusses, ranging from heart disease to consumption. In deed, one physicion stood me out that one

of my lungs was affected. After several months of taking S S. S. I was cured, and am entirely well to-day, not having lost a single day this year in my pastoral duties. This was last year. I keep S. S. as a household medicine, and there are few ailments which, by purifying the bleo I, are not benefited, and many cured, by the use of Swift's Specific.

JOSEPH O. LANGSTON. Treatise on Blood and skin Diseases

mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, Atanta, Ga.

The election at Trenton last Tuesday, re sulted in the election of the following officers: For school superintendent, Dr. Mackenzie; for mayor, Mr. Magonan; for excise commissioner, Mr. Brown; for aldermen, F. C. Hill, W. L. Phillips, F. Overton, P. Burns, R. M. Conrad, J. Huston and A. A. Skirm.

Do not allow a cough or cold to get seated but break it up at once by Dr. Seth Ar. nold & Cuogh Killer, the old reliable remedy for coughe, colds and all diseases of the ungs. Price 25c, 50c, and \$100 per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Rockford is howling about civil service rules. Some of her postoflice employes are engaged in city politics and there is liable to be trouble. One thing is certain—if they try at all, they can oust those clerks, as the law is very explicit on that point.

Mothers, teething and fretful children on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month careful. Dr. Arnold's So thing and Quieting Cordial. Druggists, 25c.

Somebody is trying to get Sam Jones to to Peoria, but the Democrat of that place says that Peoria don't want any revivalists

STATE OF OHIO OF TOLEDO, } LUCAS COUNTY, S. S.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is and the men found shelter as best they the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CAENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and a projection-of a friendly church building that said firm will pay the sum of ONE near the railway depot. HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that can not be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRE FRANK J. CHENEY. CURE. Sworn to before me and subscribed in

my presence, this 6th day of December, A. A W. GLEASON. Notary Public. SEAL P. S .- Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and

mucus surtaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OTTAWA.

H. M. HAMILTONPresident. WILLIAM CULLEN Vice President. DIRECTORS: Edward C. Swift, Lorenzo Leland, Phoebe M. Bushnell, E. Y. Griggs, Wm. Cullen, John F. Nash. Wm, Cullen. H. M. Hamilton.

Exchange on timesgo, New York, and all the princ pal cities of the United States bought and sold. Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and Continental Europe drawn in sums to suit.

United States Bonds, Gold and Silver bought and sold Our facilities are such that we can offer inducement o customers, and we shall use our endeavors to give sotisfaction to those entrusting us with their business. Banking hours from 9 a, M. to f P. M. JOHN F. NASH, Cashier.

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF OTTAWA.

(Formerly City Bank of Eames Allen & Co.)

 E. C. ALLEN
 President

 T. D. CATLIN
 Vice President

 ED. C. ALLEN, Ju
 Casher

 A. F. SCHOCH
 Assist. Cashler

rincleal cities east and west bought and soid.

Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and all imsortant points in Continental Europe drawn in sums to mit purchasers. U. S. Revenue Stamps of all denominations constant

Exchange on Chicago and New York and all the

ly on hand and for sale. United States Bonds, Local Securities, Gold and Silver sought and sold,

Banking hours from S A. M. to J P. M. A. F. SCHOCH, Assist, Cushier,

Brotessional Carda.

ATTORNEYS. W. W. BLAKE, Atterney and Counselor of Law. Room to Open House Block, Ottawa, All legal bushess promptly attended to. jandi ORBINZO L.E.L.A N.D., Attorney and Countries at Law. Office in Postonic Block, Orawa, inch. https://doi.org/10.1001/10 RUGHER KILBURN, Attorneys & Com-Rughers at Low, also Notary Public. Office in Ful-terer & Metzger's Block, east of Court House. februs

THOS. C. FULLERTON, Abbrney at Lew Ottawa, Hillaris. Office in Bushnell's block, west of Court House. E. C. SSWIET, Attorney at Law, Armory Pock Special attention given to probate matters. DUNCAN & O'CONOR, Altorneys at our house, Oltawa, Illinois.

B. F. BULL. LESTER R. STRAWN. S. W. RUGER.

BULL., STRAWN & RUGER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office over City
prug Store, corner of La Salle and Madison streets, Ottawn, Ill. [angle.54] GILBERT & ECKELS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Futterer & Metzger's Block east of Court House.

M. N. ARMSTRONG, Atterney and Cour in Gedney's Block, Ottawa, Ill. Notary audic. Office in Gedney's Block, Ottawa. JOHN B. RICE, Attorney at Law, Reddick's Block, city of Ottawa. Will practice law in La Saile and adjoining counties, and in the Appellat-and Supreme Courts.

J. WILLIAMSON. Ottawa, Illinois. Probate matters a specialty.
Office over Huld's Dry Goods Store. | unit's:

T. C. TRENARY, Attorney at Law. Office anth L. W. Brewer, Rooms 8, 5 & 10, Opera House Block, Ottawa, Ill. L. Law, and Notary Public. Recome s, 9 & 10, Opera House Block, Ottawa, III.

D. MollOUGALL, Attorney at Law, Ottawa dec276 B. F. LINCOLN, Alterbey at law. Office over No. 19 La Salle street, west side of the Court House, Ottawa, Ill. 1019578

GEORGE S. ELDREDGE, Attorney

PHYSICIANS.

A. T. OLMSTED.

Office will be closed from Union Block, Oct. 181, 1867, 16 March 6th, '88. near Republican office DR. CHARITY SANDERS, successor to Dr. Alemda Auten. Office Opera House Block, Ottawa, Ill. Telephone, No. 17: sep18

DR. J. S. RYHURN, Otrawa, III. Office I H. M. BASCOM, M. D.,

Office Hours, 2 to 1. Office and Residence.

Always in office during office hours. P. O. BLOCK

DR. F. W. WEIR, (Dentcher Doctor,) late Physician and Surgeon to the St Louis Female Houptal, Oline over Sticke's Clothing Store, corner of Main and La Saile streets. Residence on Foath bind at Mrs. Henn's.

DR. G. MILLEER, the well known Oculis and Aurist Onawa, Ill. Office, over Lynch's dry goods store, Main street. H. M. GODFREY, M. D., L. R. C. S. Madison street. Residence 11 Webster st. sug117.

E. Y. GRIGGS, Druggist, Bookseller and Sta-tion er, Ottawa, Ill. Second store in Natlager's Block, south side of Court House Square. M. KN Ed USSIA, German Draggist and Apothe wa, Ill. Importer of Drugs, Chemicals, French Cogni-ac Brandles, Whos &c

DR. WM. Sate PPARD, Member of the Royal College of terinary Surgeons, England Fellow of the London seterinary Medical Association, also Veterinary Edd or Punion's Spirit of the Turi-can be consulted at his office, on Lafayette St. aug.

County Superintendent of Public Schools. G. B. STOCKDALE

MONUMENTS



Foreign Exchange,

Insurance Business.

Insurance Business.

The Manager To Loan.

Outheast corner Poosettice Block. Ottawa Busels.

OTTAWA. - L LINOIS.

OTTAWA POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

C. R. I. & P. R. R.

Cabera mail. 11:00 a. M. 33.8 p. M.
Western mail. 2:45 p. M. 11:25 a. M.
Night mail. 8:00 p. M.
Southern mail. 11:40 a. M. 3:36 p. M.
Northern mail. 11:40 a. M. 3:36 p. M.
Northern mail. 12:40 p. M. 12:62 a. M.
Streator special. 7:30 p. M. 7:8 a. M.
Thesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 1:60 p. M.
Commandays, Fridays, 1:60 p. M.
Comman Office open at 7:00 s. M. Closes at 7:00 p. M. Office open Sundays from 14 to 1 o'clock. WM. OSMAN. P. M.

> TIME TABLE April 1st, 1887

Going South.		B ,		2 2	Going North.	
Pass. No. 81 Ex Sun		Dist. fr Autor	STATIONS.	Dat, be	Pass. No. 8: Ex Sun	1'ase. No. 82 Ex Sur
P.M. T.V 4.70 6.12 6.12 6.33 6.46 6.54 7.03 7.22 7.25 7.50	3.45 10.25 10.25 10.33 10.33 10.59 10.53 11.00 11.00 11.13 11.33 11.33 11.33 11.42 11.42 11.50	STATE STATES STATES	Chleage Aurora South Aurora Fox filv June Oswego Vorkville Fox Millbrook M.lingten St gridan St gridan St gridan Uskes Wedron Dayton C.R.1.&P.Org OTTA WA Ottawa Sprigs Side Track	14	A M. All 10.30 9.12 9.02 9.02 9.54 8.32 8.34 8.26 8.18 8.26 8.18 7.54 7.54 7.42 7.42	6.50 5.22 5.17 5.12 5.12 5.12 5.14 5.14 5.14 6.39 1.19 4.04 4.04 4.05 3.50 3.35
8.10	12.83	56	Grand Ridge.	30	7.68	8.07
N. (8)	12,45	60%	Strentor	18	6.50	8.00
P.M. AR P.M. AR					AM.LV	PM.LY

tor, 5.05 A. W., 5.05 P. W., and to be a considered and the constant Patheen Patheen Sleeping Cars, C. B. & Q. Drawing Room Cars, Horton's Reclining Chair Cars, and the C. B. & Q. Paince Dining Cars, by this route. All information shout rates of fare, sleeping car accommodations and time tables will be cheeping car accommodations and time tables will be cheeping to twee by applying to PAUL MORTAN General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

NEW TIME TABLE. GOING EAST. Freight Carrying Passengers. No. 3, Omana & St. Paul Night Express. 1.35 AM
5, Kaness City and Poera Night Express. 2.05 AM
7, Davenport Accommodation 11.05 AM
11, Kaness City Express and Mail 3.07 PM
1, Omana, Peoria & St. Paul Express. 3.57 PM
9, Peru Accommodation. 8.00 PM
Freights Corrying Passengers.

Nos. 9 and 10 arrive in Chicago at 10 A. M. and leave Chicago at 4.9 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted).

Nos. 11 and 12 run daily, including Sundays.

No. 25 carries passengers from Geneseo to Ottawa.

No. 29 carries passengers between Johet and La Salle, and No. 30 between La Salle and Johet.

Nos. 23 and 28 carry passengers between itne Island and La Salle.

E. St. John.

Gen'l Tat. & Pass Agt.

Agent at Ottawa.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad On and after May 9, 1886, trains on the C. & A. R. R. pass Johnt as follows:

Express Mail.

Goine South.

Express Mail.

Denver Express.

Joher Accommodation.

Express.

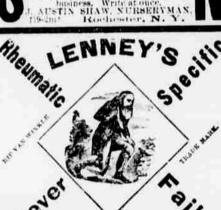
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